

(Mr. SCHUMER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 627, a bill to amend the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 to improve the health and well-being of maltreated infants and toddlers through the creation of a National Court Teams Resource Center, to assist local Court Teams, and for other purposes.

S. 659

At the request of Mr. HAGEL, the name of the Senator from Maine (Ms. SNOWE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 659, a bill to amend section 1477 of title 10, United States Code, to provide for the payment of the death gratuity with respect to members of the Armed Forces without a surviving spouse who are survived by a minor child.

S. 671

At the request of Mr. AKAKA, the name of the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 671, a bill to exempt children of certain Filipino World War II veterans from the numerical limitations on immigrant visas.

S. 692

At the request of Mr. OBAMA, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 692, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to establish a Hospital Quality Report Card Initiative to report on health care quality in Veterans Affairs hospitals.

S. 713

At the request of Mr. OBAMA, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 713, a bill to ensure dignity in care for members of the Armed Forces recovering from injuries.

S. 721

At the request of Mr. ENZI, the name of the Senator from Washington (Ms. CANTWELL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 721, a bill to allow travel between the United States and Cuba.

S. 735

At the request of Mr. KENNEDY, the name of the Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 735, a bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to improve the terrorist hoax statute.

S. 829

At the request of Ms. MIKULSKI, the name of the Senator from New York (Mrs. CLINTON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 829, a bill to reauthorize the HOPE VI program for revitalization of severely distressed public housing, and for other purposes.

S. 844

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the name of the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 844, a bill to provide for the protection of unaccompanied alien children, and for other purposes.

S. 858

At the request of Mr. WYDEN, the name of the Senator from Washington (Ms. CANTWELL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 858, a bill to amend the Inter-

nal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend the transportation fringe benefit to bicycle commuters.

S. 869

At the request of Mr. DEMINT, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Mr. ENSIGN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 869, a bill to reform certain provisions of section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, to make compliance with that section more efficient, with the goal of maintaining United States capital market global competitiveness.

S. 882

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the names of the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. ROCKEFELLER) and the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN) were added as cosponsors of S. 882, a bill to require a pilot program on the facilitation of the transition of members of the Armed Forces to receipt of veterans health care benefits upon completion of military service, and for other purposes.

S. 890

At the request of Mr. INOUE, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. REED) was added as a cosponsor of S. 890, a bill to provide for certain administrative and support services for the Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial Commission, and for other purposes.

S. 893

At the request of Mr. DEMINT, the name of the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAIG) was added as a cosponsor of S. 893, a bill to allow a State to combine certain funds and enter into a performance agreement with the Secretary of Education to improve the academic achievement of students.

S. 897

At the request of Ms. MIKULSKI, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ) was added as a cosponsor of S. 897, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide more help to Alzheimer's disease caregivers.

S. 902

At the request of Mr. HARKIN, the names of the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) and the Senator from Maryland (Ms. MIKULSKI) were added as cosponsors of S. 902, a bill to provide support and assistance for families of members of the National Guard and Reserve who are undergoing deployment, and for other purposes.

S. CON. RES. 14

At the request of Ms. SNOWE, the name of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. SALAZAR) was added as a cosponsor of S. Con. Res. 14, a concurrent resolution commemorating the 85th anniversary of the founding of the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association, a leading association for the 1,300,000 United States citizens of Greek ancestry and Philhellenes in the United States.

S. RES. 106

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN) was added as a cosponsor of

S. Res. 106, a resolution calling on the President to ensure that the foreign policy of the United States reflects appropriate understanding and sensitivity concerning issues related to human rights, ethnic cleansing, and genocide documented in the United States record relating to the Armenian Genocide.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. REED (for himself and Mr. COLEMAN):

S. 911. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to advance medical research and treatments into pediatric cancers, ensure patients and families have access to the current treatments and information regarding pediatric cancers, establish a population-based national childhood cancer database, and promote public awareness of pediatric cancers; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I rise today to join my colleague, Senator Coleman, in introducing the Conquer Childhood Cancer Act.

This bipartisan legislation seeks to achieve several important goals in our battle against childhood cancer. Specifically, it will expand support for pediatric cancer research, foster the career development of more pediatric oncologists, establish a population-based national childhood database, and provide essential information and support to help families dealing with this devastating disease. Childhood cancer impacts thousands of children and their families each year. While we have made great strides in treating cancer, we have made relatively little progress in advancing our understanding of the most common forms of pediatric cancer. This legislation will provide the focus and resources to hopefully one day find a cure.

Each year, more than 12,500 children are diagnosed with cancer, and more than 2,300 of them lose their courageous battle with the disease. Pediatric cancer not only takes a toll on the child, it affects the entire family—the parents, siblings, friends, and extended family all suffer when a child has cancer. I have had the honor of meeting one such family from Warwick, RI who has taken the pain and devastation of losing their nine year old son to neuroblastoma, a very aggressive childhood cancer, and turned their tragedy into a message of hope. The Haight family is committed, in memory of their son Ben, to providing education, advocacy, and support to other families going through a similar struggle with pediatric cancer. I never had a chance to meet Ben Haight but his mother Nancy has told me of his passion for life and his tremendous sense of strength and courage. Ben fought every day during his four and a half year battle with this disease and his tragic story highlights the importance of this legislation.

It is my hope that the bill we are introducing today will help to step up our efforts with regard to childhood cancer so that one day Ben's story, and thousands of other children like him, will be one of survival. In Rhode Island alone, about eight children each year succumb to various forms of childhood cancer. Each of these children had hopes, dreams, and desires that will never be fulfilled and one cannot quantify the impact each of these children could have had on their communities and on society as a whole. We need to be doing more to give these children a chance to grow up and reach their full potential. It is expected that by 2010 one out of 350 adults will be a survivor of childhood cancer.

The Conquer Childhood Cancer Act will build the foundation necessary to enhance federal efforts in the fight against childhood cancer and will also complement the incredible work of the network of organizations around the country dedicated to the prevention and cure of pediatric cancer.

I look forward to working with my colleagues toward swift passage of this important legislation.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of this legislation be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 911

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Conquer Childhood Cancer Act of 2007".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

- (1) Cancer kills more children than any other disease.
- (2) Each year cancer kills more children between 1 and 20 years of age than asthma, diabetes, cystic fibrosis, and AIDS, combined.
- (3) Every year, over 12,500 young people are diagnosed with cancer.
- (4) Each year about 2,300 children and teenagers die from cancer.
- (5) One in every 330 Americans develops cancer before age 20.
- (6) Some forms of childhood cancer have proven to be so resistant that even in spite of the great research strides made, most of those children die. Up to 75 percent of the children with cancer can now be cured.
- (7) The causes of most childhood cancers are not yet known.
- (8) Childhood cancers are mostly those of the white blood cells (leukemias), brain, bone, the lymphatic system, and tumors of the muscles, kidneys, and nervous system. Each of these behaves differently, but all are characterized by an uncontrolled proliferation of abnormal cells.
- (9) Eighty percent of the children who are diagnosed with cancer have disease which has already spread to distant sites in the body.
- (10) Ninety percent of children with a form of pediatric cancer are treated at one of the more than 200 Children's Oncology Group member institutions throughout the United States.

SEC. 3. PURPOSES.

It is the purpose of this Act to authorize appropriations to—

(1) encourage and expand the support for biomedical research programs of the existing National Cancer Institute-designated multi-center national infrastructure for pediatric cancer research;

(2) establish a population-based national childhood cancer database (the Children's Cancer Research Network) to evaluate incidence trends of childhood cancers and to enable the investigations of genetic epidemiology in order to identify causes to aid in development of prevention strategies;

(3) provide informational services to patients and families affected by childhood cancer;

(4) support the development, construction, and operation of a comprehensive online public information system on childhood cancers and services available to families; and

(5) establish a fellowship program in pediatric cancer research to foster clinical and translational research career development in pediatric oncologists in the early stages of their career.

SEC. 4. PEDIATRIC CANCER RESEARCH AND AWARENESS.

Subpart 1 of part C of title IV of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 285 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"SEC. 417E. PEDIATRIC CANCER RESEARCH AND AWARENESS.

"(a) PEDIATRIC CANCER RESEARCH.—

"(1) SPECIAL PROGRAMS OF RESEARCH EXCELLENCE IN PEDIATRIC CANCERS.—The Director of NIH, acting through the National Cancer Institute, shall establish special programs of research excellence in the area of pediatric cancers. Such programs shall demonstrate a balanced approach to research cause, prognosis, prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of pediatric cancers that foster translation of basic research findings into innovative interventions applied to patients.

"(2) FELLOWSHIP OF EXCELLENCE IN PEDIATRIC CANCER RESEARCH.—The Secretary shall develop a grant mechanism for the establishment, in cooperation with the National Cancer Institute-supported pediatric cancer clinical trial groups, of Research Fellowships in Pediatric Cancer to support adequate numbers of pediatric focused clinical and translational investigators thereby facilitating continuous momentum of research excellence.

"(b) NATIONAL CHILDHOOD CANCER REGISTRY.—The Director of NIH shall award a grant for the operation of a population-based national childhood cancer database, the Childhood Cancer Research Network (CCRN), of the Children's Oncology Group, in cooperation with the National Cancer Institute.

"(c) PUBLIC AWARENESS OF PEDIATRIC CANCERS AND AVAILABLE TREATMENTS AND RESEARCH.—The Secretary shall award grants to recognized childhood cancer professional and advocacy organizations for the expansion and widespread implementation of activities to raise public awareness of currently available information, treatment, and research with the intent to ensure access to best available therapies for pediatric cancers.

"(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section, \$30,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2008 through 2012. Funds appropriated under this section shall remain available until expended."

By Mr. ROCKEFELLER (for himself, Mr. HARKIN, and Mr. KERRY):

S. 912. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to expand the incentives for the construction and renovation of public schools; to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. ROCKEFELLER. Mr. President, today I am reintroducing America's Better Classroom Act, an essential initiative to respond to the overwhelming needs for school construction and renovations. I welcome the support of my colleagues, Senator HARKIN, and Senator KERRY, who have been strong leaders on school construction and education policy. This bill is a wise investment in education and economic development; it creates jobs while we build and renovate our schools.

The Department of Education reports that the average public school building is 42 years old. In 1995, GAO estimated that we needed \$112 billion for school construction and renovations of the three-quarters of our schools that need funding to bring the buildings into good overall condition. A more recent survey in 2001 in the Journal of Education Finance indicates that the need is increasing, and the unmet need for school infrastructure over the next decade is over \$200 billion. My State of West Virginia will need as much as \$2 billion for school construction and renovations.

Combine these statistics with the fact that there is a proven relation between the condition of school buildings and the performance of students, and it is not difficult to see that the state of our schools is entirely unacceptable. It is our responsibility to do all we can to remedy this situation.

America's Better Classroom Act provides the financial tools to do this. It will continue the Qualified Zone Academy Bonding (QZAB) Program, which, in recent years, has provided \$4.2 million for support of school construction and renovations in disadvantaged communities. This provision would provide \$2.8 billion to continue and expand the successful QZAB Program. Effective programs deserve continued support.

But the truth is that many school districts need help with school construction and renovations, but cannot qualify for the QZAB program. This is why the America's Better Classroom Act creates a \$22 billion Qualified School Bonding Program. Funding will be allocated to the States based on the Title 1 formula so it is targeted, but the States will have flexibility in allocating support among school districts.

When I visit schools in West Virginia, I am often stunned by the aging buildings and compelling needs. In our fast-growing Eastern Panhandle, new schools must be built or renovated to accommodate rapid population growth. In other parts of the State, older school buildings need renovations to be safe learning environments for our students. As technology plays an increasingly important role in education, classrooms need to be updated.

States and communities need the America's Better Classroom Act so that we can make needed investments. School construction can play a positive role in helping to stimulate our economy and create needed jobs and is also an important investment in our children's education.

By Mr. CRAIG (for himself, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. CRAPO, and Mrs. MURRAY):

S. 916. A bill to modify the boundary of the Minidoka Internment National Monument, to establish the Minidoka National Historic Site, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain land and improvements of the Gooding Division of the Minidoka Project, Idaho, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, I rise today with the support of my colleague Senator CANTWELL to introduce the Minidoka National Historic Site Act of 2007. This act will modify the boundary of the Minidoka Internment National Monument to establish the Minidoka National Historic Site.

Adjacent to the Minidoka Internment National Monument is Herrmann farm. Herrmann farm plays a historically significant role to the people of Idaho and the United States. During World War II, the Herrmann farm area was part of the Minidoka Relocation Center, one of the 10 city-like camps where Americans of Japanese descent were interned.

Herrmann farm is also an excellent example of how relocation center land was transformed after the war into small family farms suitable for irrigation and farming. Many of these farms were allotted to World War II veterans. These veteran settlers put forth the same stubborn American spirit and ingenuity with which they helped to win the war, to promote the farm area into a fruitful and prosperous agricultural section.

Herrmann farm became one of a few Farm-In-A-Day sites within the United States, where members of a community joined together in the creation of a farm site within one day.

The Minidoka Internment National Monument area is also a notable educational tool for residents of Idaho and the United States. Herrmann farm is an excellent location to inform the public about the post-camp homesteading era and agriculture in south-central Idaho as buildings, features, and artifacts from both the relocation center and the Farm-In-A-Day are present at the Minidoka site.

In addition to the historical and educational importance of Herrmann farm, the Minidoka Internment National Site honors the hardships and sacrifices of those Japanese Americans imprisoned during World War II. Many of the Japanese American's who lived at this site are reaching considerable age and want to see this area preserved for future generations.

The site will incorporate the Nidoto Nai Yoni, "Let it not happen again", memorial that commemorates those courageous Japanese Americans of Bainbridge Island, WA, who were the first to be forcibly removed from their homes and relocated to internment camps during World War II.

I ask the Senate to move swiftly on this bill, so the remaining few Japa-

nese Americans who are still alive today can revisit this site that holds such meaningful memories. It is with pleasure and the support of the Senator from Washington, that I introduce this act which preserves areas of historical and educational importance for the people of Idaho, Washington and the United States.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS—DURING ADJOURNMENT MARCH 16, 2007

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 21—SETTING FORTH THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET FOR THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2008 AND INCLUDING THE APPROPRIATE BUDGETARY LEVELS FOR FISCAL YEARS 2007 AND 2009 THROUGH 2012

Mr. CONRAD from the Committee on the Budget, submitted the following concurrent resolution, which was placed on the calendar:

S. CON. RES. 21

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),

SECTION 1. CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2008.

(a) DECLARATION.—The Congress declares that this resolution is the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2008 and that the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2007 and 2009 through 2012 are set forth.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this concurrent resolution is as follows:

Sec. 1. Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2008.

TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

Sec. 101. Recommended levels and amounts.
Sec. 102. Social Security.
Sec. 103. Major functional categories.

TITLE II—BUDGET PROCESS

Sec. 201. Pay-as-you-go point of order in the Senate.
Sec. 202. Point of order against reconciliation legislation that would increase the deficit or reduce a surplus.
Sec. 203. Point of order against legislation increasing long-term deficits.
Sec. 204. Emergency legislation.
Sec. 205. Extension of enforcement of budgetary points of order.
Sec. 206. Point of order against advance appropriations.
Sec. 207. Discretionary spending limits.
Sec. 208. Application of previous allocations in Senate.
Sec. 209. Point of order to Save Social Security First.

TITLE III—RESERVE FUNDS AND ADJUSTMENTS

Sec. 301. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for SCHIP legislation.
Sec. 302. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for care of wounded service members.
Sec. 303. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for tax relief.
Sec. 304. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for comparative effectiveness research.
Sec. 305. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for higher education.

Sec. 306. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for the Farm Bill.
Sec. 307. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for energy legislation.
Sec. 308. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for Medicare.
Sec. 309. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for small business health insurance.
Sec. 310. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for county payments for Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 reauthorization.
Sec. 311. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for terrorism risk insurance reauthorization.
Sec. 312. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for affordable housing.
Sec. 313. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for receipts from Bonneville Power Administration.
Sec. 314. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for Indian claims settlement.
Sec. 315. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for Food and Drug Administration.
Sec. 316. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for health care reform.
Sec. 317. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for enhancement of veterans' benefits.
Sec. 318. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for long-term care.
Sec. 319. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for health information technology.
Sec. 320. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for child care.
Sec. 321. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for comprehensive immigration reform.
Sec. 322. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for mental health parity.
Sec. 323. Application and effect of changes in allocations and aggregates.
Sec. 324. Adjustments to reflect changes in concepts and definitions.
Sec. 325. Exercise of rulemaking powers.

TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

SEC. 101. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.

The following budgetary levels are appropriate for each of fiscal years 2007 through 2012:

(1) FEDERAL REVENUES.—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution:

(A) The recommended levels of Federal revenues are as follows:

Fiscal year 2007: \$1,900,706,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008: \$2,009,096,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009: \$2,123,326,000,000.
Fiscal year 2010: \$2,221,621,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011: \$2,410,150,000,000.
Fiscal year 2012: \$2,552,896,000,000.

(B) The amounts by which the aggregate levels of Federal revenues should be changed are as follows:

Fiscal year 2007: -\$4,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008: -\$41,700,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009: \$16,400,000,000.
Fiscal year 2010: \$57,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011: \$15,600,000,000.
Fiscal year 2012: -\$44,200,000,000.

(2) NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY.—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the appropriate levels of total new budget authority are as follows:

Fiscal year 2007: \$2,364,566,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008: \$2,490,185,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009: \$2,506,314,000,000.
Fiscal year 2010: \$2,550,622,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011: \$2,664,262,000,000.
Fiscal year 2012: \$2,691,285,000,000.

(3) BUDGET OUTLAYS.—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the appropriate levels of total budget outlays are as follows: